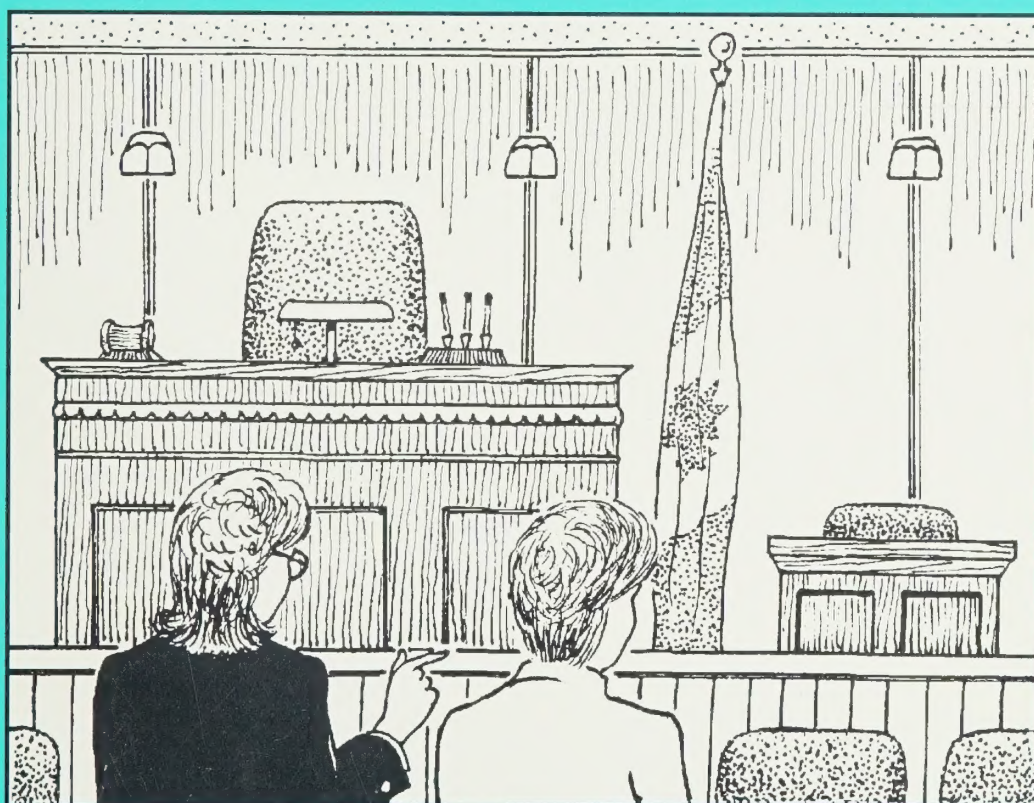


After You Tell

by
Susan E. Ludwig

Illustrated by
James F. Whittingham



Blissymbol Translation by
Jinny Storr and Ruth Harrington

AFTER YOU TELL

This booklet uses clear text and engaging illustrations to guide readers through the experiences that may occur after someone discloses that they have been sexually abused. It sensitively explains the possible sequence of events surrounding the investigation and subsequent judicial response. While useful for a wide audience, the booklet will be particularly helpful for people with developmental disability, problems with literacy, learning or communication, or anyone who uses Blissymbols.

The 17-booklet series **Being Sexual:An Illustrated Series on Sexuality and Relationships**, also published by SIECCAN, is a useful backup resource, in similar format, for introduction to or review of a broad range of sexuality-related issues and questions. The artwork on pages 2 and 61 of After You Tell is from the Being Sexual series with SIECCAN's permission.

Susan Ludwig, author of After You Tell, is a specialist in sexuality education for people with disabilities and co-author of the Being Sexual series. **James F. Whittingham**, illustrator of the Being Sexual series, created all drawings in the booklet. Blissymbol translation was done by **Jinny Storr** and **Ruth Harrington**. French translation by **Joly-Hébert Translations Inc.**

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A word from the Author....

This booklet is intended to help a person who has disclosed that they have been sexually abused. It explains what he or she may experience when disclosure leads into the legal system. Unfortunately, there is no average experience in such situations. My hope, therefore, is to provide some insight into what one might expect from the process and to identify the various "players" that are likely to be involved. The meaning of some terms, particularly the legal ones, may be unfamiliar to many of us. These words have been highlighted in the text and they are defined in the glossary. It may be difficult to keep track of the sequence of events. The flow chart will help you to do this.

Susan Ludwig

A word from the Illustrator....

The pictures in this booklet show a young man who has been sexually abused and his abuser who is a man. The same events following disclosure will take place if the abused person is female and the abuser is either male or female. In addition, officials, lawyers, police and Judges can be either male or female. We have assigned a gender to each for continuity of illustration.

James Whittingham

A word from the Blissymbol Translators....

In the written text, some words (primarily articles) are enclosed in parentheses. These words are not represented by a specific symbol in the Blissymbol text, but are rather assumed in context. In addition, where a negative verb is found in the text, the negative symbol always precedes the applicable verb. This is in keeping with the original use of the Bliss language and may not be used in all modern texts.

Jinny Storr, Ruth Harrington

∕ □ ∘ ⊥₂ > „ ⊥₂ ∙√ ∘ ⊕ ∣ ⊥₂ ∘ ∫ ∘ > ∫!∞.

This book tells you about what you can expect to happen after you have told (the) Authorities about being sexually abused.



This is a book for people who have been sexually **abused**. Many people are sexually **abused**. Sexual **abuse** means that a person does something that does not respect the privacy of your sexual body parts. They may do or say sexual things to you that you don't want. They may ask you to do sexual things to them that make you feel bad. Sexual **abuse** is against the **law**. Telling the **Authorities** about the hurt may help you feel better.

□ Being Sexual □ $\perp_2$ $\cdot \hat{v}$ $\downarrow \square$ $>$ $\nabla! \Delta$.

In (the) Being Sexual books you can learn about sexual abuse.

✓ □ $\hat{o}$ $\perp_2$ $\times$ $>$, $\perp_2$ $\cdot \hat{v}$ $\hat{c}$ $\hat{o}$ $|$ $\perp_2$ $\hat{o}$ $\setminus$ $\perp$ $>$ $\nabla!$.

This book tells you more about what you can expect to happen after you have told someone about being abused.

Being Sexual: An Illustrated Series On Sexuality and Relationships

SEXUAL ABUSE

$\nabla! \Delta$

By Susan Ludwig and David Hingsburger



Translated into Blissymbols by Claudia Wood

Illustrated by James F. Whittingham

In the *Being Sexual* series of books, you have the opportunity to learn about healthy sexuality. Each book talks about a different part of what it means to be a sexual person. One of the books tells about sexual **abuse**. Unfortunately, not many people know what happens after they tell a person that they have been sexually **abused**. This book will tell you more about what you can expect to happen after you have told about being **abused**.

$\perp_2$ $\boxed{?}$ $\perp_2$ $?>$ $|$ $\hat{\Phi}$ $\heartsuit^v +!$ $\Updownarrow$ $\hat{O}$ $\setminus \perp$ $>$ $|$.

You may ask yourself if it is (a) good idea to tell anyone about it.

$\,,$ $\overset{\cdot}{\underline{\Phi}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\Phi}$ $\overset{v}{\hat{\cap}}!$ $;$ $|$ $-!$ $\angle$ $\overset{\cdot}{\underline{\Phi}}$ $>|$ $\perp_2$.

What happened was wrong; it did not need to happen to you.



You may wonder if it is a good idea to tell anyone about being sexually **abused**. It can be difficult to tell a person that you have been sexually **abused**. It may be the most difficult thing you have ever had to do in your life.

$\overset{\vee}{\cap}$
 $\times \overset{\vee}{\ominus}$
 $\perp \overset{<}{\nabla}!$
 $\heartsuit \rangle$
 $\overset{\wedge}{\oplus}$
 $\nabla!$
 $-!$
 $\overset{\vee}{\oplus}$

Important—often (an) abused person may want to pretend (that the) abuse did not happen.

$| \cdot$
 $\perp_2$
 $\overset{\wedge}{\circ}$
 $\triangle?$
 $>$
 $|$
 $\perp_2$
 $\cdot \overset{\wedge}{\vee}$
 $\downarrow$
 $\perp$

After you tell (the) truth about it, you can get help.

$?>$
 $\perp$
 $\overset{\vee}{\nabla}!$
 $\wedge$
 $\perp_2$
 $,$
 $\cdot$
 $\perp$
 $\overset{<}{\nabla}$
 $\rightarrow$

If (a) person has sexually abused you, that person must be stopped.



Often an **abused** person may want to pretend that the **abuse** didn't happen. After they tell the truth about it, they may get help. Wishing that it didn't happen is normal when people have scary things happen to them.

$\hat{\vee} \text{!!}$ $\hat{o} > \text{, } \hat{1} \rightarrow \emptyset 4 \div \heartsuit \wedge \perp_2 \heartsuit \text{!} \hat{\vee} \text{!} \wedge \Delta$

Important—talking about it may help to heal some (of the) hurt (that) you feel after being sexually abused.

$\text{, } \hat{o} \times \odot \rightarrow \hat{\vee} \text{!} \hat{o} \perp \perp_2 \hat{\vee} \text{!} \wedge \Delta$

It is usually difficult to tell (a) person (that) you have been sexually abused.



When you talk to others about your sexual **abuse**, you are telling about something that has already happened to you. Talking about it may help you to heal some of the hurt that comes from being sexually **abused**. If a person has sexually **abused** you, the **law** says it is wrong. Sexual **abuse** must stop!

⊥ ⊥₂ [^]∘ [˘]⋄! ⊥₂ [?]∘ λ₃ -! [˘]∧ [×]∧ ⊥₂ [^]∘ [˘]⊙ >| ⊥₂ .

(The) person (that) you say abused you may say (that) he did not do (the) acts (that) you say have happened to you.



The person you have **accused** may say that he did not do the things you said he did. He may blame you and deny that he is responsible.

$\times \overset{\vee}{\odot}$, $?>$ $\perp_2$ $\overset{\wedge}{\dashrightarrow}$ $\boxed{\odot}!!$, $\setminus \perp$ $\overset{\acute{c}}{\heartsuit} \triangle$ $\perp_2$.

Usually, if you continue to search, someone will believe you.

$\overset{\wedge}{\rightarrow} \rightarrow \dagger$ $\overset{\wedge}{\circ}$ $\perp \heartsuit + !$ $+$ $\triangle$ $\llcorner$ $\nearrow$, $\llcorner$ $\perp \S$, $\perp \wedge \S$,

Try telling (a) friend's mother or father, or (a) Doctor, (a) Nurse,

$\perp \Uparrow \square \llcorner \perp \wedge \nearrow \perp$.

(a) Teacher or (a) Social Worker.



Even if you tell a parent, and they do not believe you, it is important to tell someone else. You may tell a friend's mother or father, or a Counsellor, a Doctor, a Nurse, a Teacher or a **Social Worker**. Usually, you will find someone to believe you if you keep trying.

$\text{?} \gg \perp_2 \overset{\wedge}{\Phi} \times \overset{\vee}{\Omega} >_{16} \overset{\times}{\circ}, \text{?}! \overset{<}{\text{?}} \overset{<}{\circ} >!$

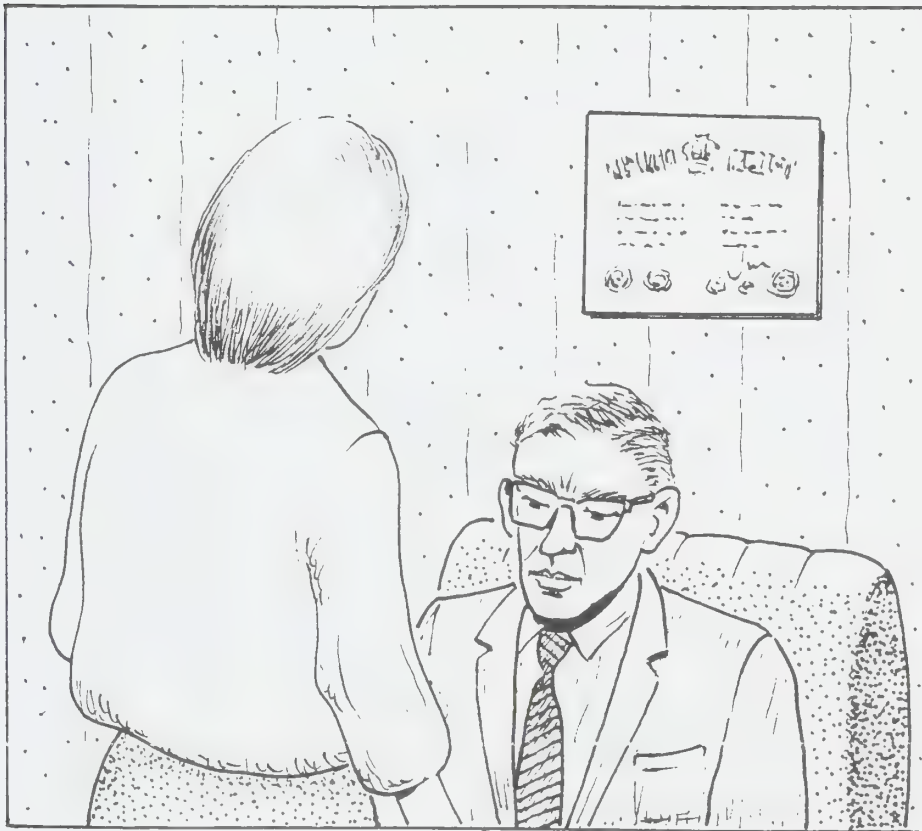
If you are younger than sixteen years (of age), (the) abuse must be reported to

$$x \perp^{\wedge} \triangleleft \textcircled{f} \wedge x \perp \Delta .$$

(the) Police or Child Protection Service.

$$\perp, \text{,,} \perp, \text{ } \overset{\wedge}{\text{U}}, \text{ } \text{O}, \text{ } \overset{<}{\text{U}}, \text{ } \overset{\wedge}{\text{O}}, \text{ } \overset{\vee}{\text{U}}, \text{ } \overset{\vee}{\text{O}}, \text{ } \text{,,} \text{ } \lambda_3, \text{ } \wedge.$$

(A) person who abuses (a) child must be responsible for what he has done.



If you are younger than sixteen years of age, it is important to contact the **police** or **Child Protection Service**. This is because our society says that children and young people have a right to be protected from **abuse** and that a person who **abuses** a child must be held responsible for doing so. **Child abuse** is wrong and it must be investigated.

$\perp \perp_2 \hat{\circ} \hat{\varphi} \hat{\circ} \not\geq \perp > \perp_2 + \varphi! , ?\triangleright \mid \hat{\Phi} \hat{\Phi}^{\vee}?$

(The) person you tell must tell another person about your abuse, if it is possible

$\perp_2 \hat{\varphi}^{\leq?} \cdots \triangleleft \not\geq \perp \hat{\varphi}^{\leq?}!$

(that) you might be abused again or (that) another person might be abused.

$\hat{\Phi}^{\vee} \perp_2 \hat{\varphi} \hat{\Delta} \,, \bigcirc + \,, \triangleright \perp_3 \hat{\circ} \not\geq \perp.$

Important—you must know when and why they tell another person.



The person who believes you may have to tell another person about your **abuse** if he or she believes you are in danger of being **abused** again. This is also true if they believe that another person is in danger of being **abused**. The other person who is told may be a **Social Worker** or a person who can help to make it so that the person you accused stops **abusing** you. This other person will tell you why it is important that they tell others about what has happened to you. They must also tell you when they tell another person. If they don't, you may ask.

$\perp_2$ $\heartsuit$ $\circ$ $\times$ $\perp$ $\wedge$ $\perp_2$ $>$ ∇ !

You may want to tell (the) Police yourself about (the) abuse.



You may also decide that you want to tell a police officer about the **abuse**.

$\overset{\vee}{\cap} \quad \perp_2 \quad -! \quad \overset{\wedge}{\oplus} \quad \overset{\vee}{\cap} \quad \hat{<} \quad ,, \quad \overset{\vee}{\oplus} .$

Important—you are not responsible for what has happened.

$|_2 \quad \overset{x}{\perp} \quad \overset{\vee}{\heartsuit} \quad \overset{\vee}{\heartsuit} \downarrow \quad \triangleright? \quad \perp_2 \quad \overset{\vee}{\cap} ! \quad \wedge \wedge .$

Other people will feel sad because you have been sexually abused.

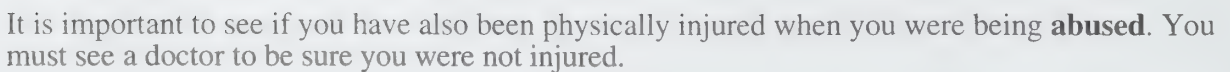


Remember that what happened was not your fault. Other people will feel sad that sexual **abuse** happened to you.

Important—you must be sure (that) you also were not physically injured when

you were sexually abused.

You must go to (a) doctor to be sure (that) you were not injured.

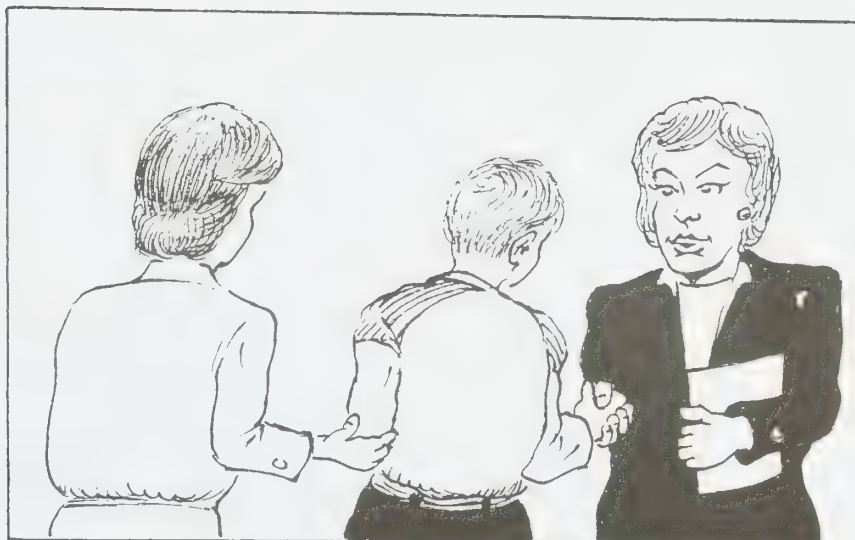


$\hat{\vee}$ $\hat{\odot}_{\boxplus}$ $\perp \odot \gg \perp$ $\text{,,} \perp$ $\cdot \hat{\vee}$ $\hat{\perp}$ $\perp_2$ $\hat{\odot}$ $>$ $\nabla! \wedge$.

Important—find (a) counsellor who can help you talk about (the) sexual abuse.

$\hat{\odot}!!$ $\gg$ $\perp \odot \gg \perp$ $+$ $\text{,,} \perp$ $\perp_2$ $\hat{\heartsuit}$ $\hat{\heartsuit}$.

Search for (a) counsellor with whom you feel comfortable.



The worker may help you to find a counsellor with whom you can talk about the sexual **abuse**. You must feel comfortable with your counsellor. If you are not comfortable, find another counsellor with whom you are comfortable. A counsellor must try to make meetings with you private and confidential.

After (the) Authorities are told, they will ask you questions about (the) abuse

and (the) person who abused you. They must fully understand what happened to you.

Important—they must talk to you in (a) place where you feel safe.



The **Authorities** must respond to what you have said. They must ask you questions about the **abuse** and the person who **abused** you. They must understand exactly what happened to you during your **abuse**. They will do this in a place in which you feel you are safe. You may want someone with you to support you when you answer all their questions.

$\perp_2 \neg! \overset{?}{\bigcirc} \overset{x}{\boxed{?}} > | \overset{v}{\boxed{\times}} \overset{x}{\perp}_3 + \overset{x}{\boxed{?}} .$

You may not know (the) answers to all their questions.

$? \triangleright \perp_2 \neg! \overset{\wedge}{\bigcirc} \boxed{?} > | \boxed{?} , | \overset{\wedge}{\Phi} \text{ o.k. } \overset{\wedge}{\bigcirc} , “, \perp_1 \neg! \overset{\wedge}{\bigcirc} .”$

If you do not know (an) answer to (a) question, it is o.k. to say , "I don't know."



You may not know all the answers to their questions. You may answer “I don't know” to these questions. You must always tell the truth when you answer questions about the **abuse**.

$\perp_3$ $\setminus$ '' $\perp_2$ $\hat{\circ}$ $\square$ $\square \circ \triangle$.

They may write (down) what you say in (a)statement.

$?>$ $\perp_3$ $\setminus$ $\square \circ \triangle$, $\perp_2$ $\square$ $\setminus$ '' $\perp_1$.

If they write (a) statement, you will be asked to sign it.

'' $\odot$ $\perp_2$ $\setminus$ '' $\perp_1$ $\setminus$ $\hat{\circ}$ $\hat{\triangle}$.

When you sign , it means (that) what is written is true.



The **Authorities** may write down the things you say in a **statement**. Be sure you understand what they have written down. If they write a **statement** you will be asked to sign it. When you sign, it means that what is written is true. You may ask for a copy of your **statement**. Eventually, the **accused** and his lawyer will also receive a copy of any **statement** you make to any person in authority.

İ ı , , ^ < ı ö « ! ø « ☰ ☱ .

(The) Authorities will decide what acts by (the) accused were against (the) law.



The **Authorities** will decide what the **accused** person did that was against the **law**.

↓^x ↗ ○ ↓^ó «! < λ₃+ ↓[△] □ ,, ↓₂ ○

(The) Authorities will tell (the) accused person or his Lawyer what you have told

↓₃^x > ↗! ↓₃^x !○^ó △ ↓^ó «! ◇ ^ « △ □ .

them about (the) abuse. They will charge (the) accused for acts against (the) law.



Next, the **police** will tell the **accused** person or his **lawyer** with what he is **charged**. They will tell the **accused** that these things are against the **law**.

$\overset{x}{\perp} \Rightarrow \boxed{?} \perp \overset{<}{\circ} \ll ! > ,, \perp_2 \overset{>}{\circ} .$

(The) Authorities will ask (the) accused person about what you have said.

$\lambda_3 -! \boxed{?} \overset{x}{\perp}_3 + \boxed{?} .$

He may not answer their questions.

$\perp_2 -! \overset{<?}{\circ} > ,, \lambda_3 \overset{\wedge}{\circ} > \cdot \cdot \odot .$

You may not be told about what he says at this time.



The **accused** person will be asked questions about the **abuse**. If he answers the questions, the **police** will write down what he says about what happened. They will ask the **accused** to sign this **statement**. Sometimes you will not hear what anyone else has to say about the **abuse** until during or after **Court** proceedings.

?> $\perp \overset{x}{\curvearrowright} \pm = \overset{\wedge}{/} \times \textcircled{\Delta} \Delta, \perp \overset{<}{\circ} \ll ! \downarrow ! \Delta.$

If (the) Authorities have enough evidence, (the) accused may be arrested.

?> $\perp \overset{<}{\circ} \ll ! \downarrow ! \Delta, \perp \Delta \curvearrowright ?> \lambda_3 \curvearrowright \smile \square$

If (the) accused is arrested, (a) Judge will decide if he must be held in

$\triangle \text{grid} \times \textcircled{\Delta} \xrightarrow{\wedge} > | \star \leftarrow \gg \Delta.$

Jail until time to go to trial.

?> $\lambda_3 \curvearrowright \xrightarrow{\wedge} \heartsuit, \lambda_3 \boxed{?} \overset{\wedge}{\circ} \wedge (\overset{\wedge}{\wedge} < \curvearrowright \div \square \curvearrowright.$

If he is allowed to go free, he may be asked to promise to obey some rules.

$\square \curvearrowright : \lambda_3 - ! \curvearrowright \xrightarrow{\wedge} | \overset{\vee}{|} \perp_2 < \overset{\wedge}{\circ} > | \perp_2 < \perp_2 + \overset{x}{\perp} \heartsuit + !.$

Rule: he may not be allowed to come near you or to speak to you or your friends.



If the **Police** have enough **evidence**, the **accused** will be **charged** and may be arrested. If he is arrested, the **Judge** will decide whether to keep him in **Jail** until it is time to go to a **trial**. If he is allowed to leave, he may need to promise to obey certain rules called **bail**. One of these rules may be that he must promise to have no contact with you or your friends.

$\neq$ $\square \rightarrow$: λ_3 $\leftarrow$ $\neq$ $\perp$ $\nearrow$ $\hat{\uparrow} 8$ 8 ,

Another rule: he or another person may need to pay money,

$\lessdot$ $8 \diamond \square$, $\hat{\phi}$ $1 \hat{\vee}$ λ_3 $| \leftarrow$ $\gg$ $\rightarrow \times \rightarrow$ $\triangle$.

called Bail, to be sure he will return for trial.



The **accused** will have to promise that he will return to **Court**. He or someone else may have to give some **bail money** to make sure that he will come back for the **trial** or **hearing**.

$\hat{\cup}$ $\perp_2$ $\hat{\cup}$ $\hat{\cup}$,, $\hat{\cup} \rightarrow \hat{\cup}$.

Important—you must know what (the) rules are.

$?>$ $\perp \hat{\cup} \ll !$ $-!$ $\hat{\cup} \ll \rightarrow \hat{\cup} \rightarrow$, $\wedge_3$ $\hat{\cup} ! \hat{\cup}$ + $\hat{\cup}$ $\hat{\cup}$.

If (the) accused does not obey (the) rules, he may be arrested and held in

$\hat{\cup}$ $\hat{\cup}$ $\times$ $\wedge_3 +$ $\hat{\cup} \rightarrow \hat{\cup}$.

Jail until his trial.



Besides paying **bail**, the **accused** may not have contact with you if this is a condition of his **bail**. He may not even have contact with you through your friends. You have the right to know what other rules the person you have **accused** must follow. If the **accused** does not obey the terms of **bail**, he may be **charged** with breaking the **bail** terms and kept in **Jail** until his **trial**.

$\perp \overset{\circ}{\circ} \ll ! \overset{\circ}{\circ} \perp \Delta ? \gg \lambda_3 \overset{\hat{\circ}}{\circ} \wedge + !! \nabla ! \perp_2 .$

(The) accused will tell (the) Judge if he admits (to) abusing you.

$? \gg \lambda_3 \overset{\hat{\circ}}{\circ} \lambda_3 \wedge \overset{\circ}{\circ} \wedge , \lambda_3 \overset{\hat{\circ}}{\circ} \lambda_3 \overset{\hat{\circ}}{\circ} \overset{\vee}{\Delta} - ! .$

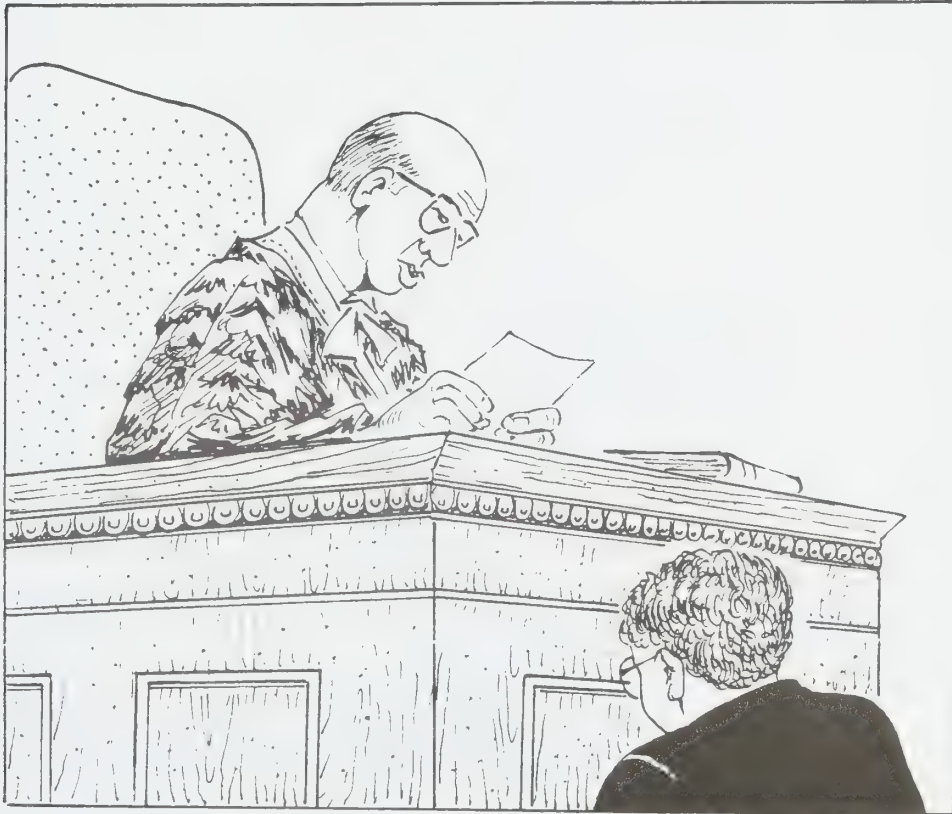
If he says he did these acts, he is saying (that) he is guilty

$\perp \Delta \nabla , , \overset{\circ}{\circ} \triangleright ? \lambda_3 \wedge \overset{\circ}{\circ} \wedge .$

(The) Judge will decide what will happen because he did these acts.

$\perp \Delta - ! \nabla \overset{?}{\circ} = \Omega .$

(The) Judge may not decide this (on the) same day.



He will tell a **Judge** if he admits to abusing you. If he says he did the things, he is saying that he is guilty. The **Judge** will decide what will happen to him because he abused you. The **Judge** may not decide this on the same day.

?> ⊥ [◊]◊! [◊]◊ λ₃ -! ^ [×] / ^ , λ₃ ◊ ◊ [◊]◊ .

If (the) accused says (that) he did not do these acts, he must choose what to do.

λ₃ ± [?] · | → * ← » ◊ + × | · [◊]◊ → * ← » ◊ < λ₃ ◊

He may have (a) Preliminary Hearing and later (a) trial or he may decide

[◊] ± [◊]◊₁ → * ← » ◊ . >> > · | → * ← » ◊ [◊]◊ [◊]◊

to have only (a) trial. (The) purpose of (a) Preliminary Hearing is to help

⊥ ◊ ◊ ?> | [◊]◊ = [◊] / × ◊ ◊ » → * ← » ◊ .

(the) Judge decide if there is enough evidence for (a) trial.

⊥₂ [◊]◊ [◊]◊ ◊ ◊ > · | → * ← » ◊ .

You may be asked to testify at (a) Preliminary Hearing.



If the **accused** says that he did not do these things he must decide what to do. He may choose to have a **Preliminary Hearing** first and a **trial** later. He may decide to have a **trial** only. A trial may not happen for many months. A **Preliminary Hearing** takes place in a **Court**. You may be asked to speak at a **Preliminary Hearing**. It helps the **Judge** decide if there is enough **evidence** for a **trial**.

$\gamma_2 \quad \perp^{\times} \quad \wedge^{\circ} \quad \square \quad \cdot \mid \rightarrow \star \leftarrow \gg \triangle$.

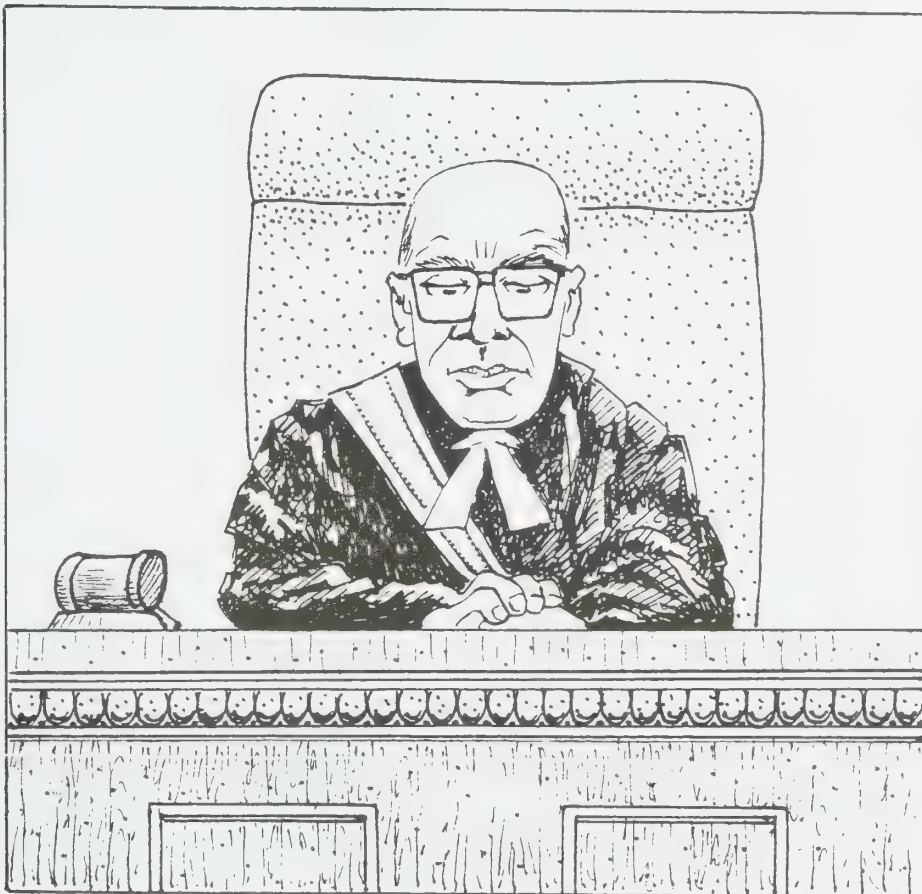
Several people will act in (a) Preliminary Hearing.

1. $\perp^{\vee} : \perp \triangle$. $\perp \triangle \quad \circ^{\circ} \quad > \mid \quad \triangle^{\times} \quad > \quad \perp_2 + \quad \nabla!$

First person: (a) Judge. (A) Judge will listen to (the) facts about your abuse

$\hat{\nabla} \quad ? \gg \quad \mid \quad \hat{\Phi} \quad = \quad \perp^{\vee} \quad \times \quad \triangle \triangle \quad \gg \quad \rightarrow \star \leftarrow \gg \triangle$.

to decide if there is enough evidence for (a) trial.



These are some of the people who take part in the **Preliminary Hearing**. One person will be a **Judge**. A **Judge** is a person who will listen to the facts about your **abuse** and decide if there is enough **evidence** to have a **trial**.

V

Second person: (a) Crown Attorney.

$$\perp \triangle \square \perp \quad \hat{\downarrow} \hat{\wedge} < \times \perp \curvearrowright \perp \quad \hat{\circ} \quad \hat{\vee} ?$$

(A) Crown Attorney is hired by (the) government to be sure

$$\perp \overline{\Delta} \hat{\cap} \overline{\square} \overline{\otimes} \overline{\otimes} > \perp_{2+} \overline{\cap}! \quad \quad \quad \overline{\cap} \overline{\otimes} \overline{\otimes} \times \overline{\otimes} \overline{\Delta}.$$

(that the) Judge hears all (the) facts about your abuse. These facts are called evidence.

$$1 \otimes \square \xrightarrow{f} 1_2 \xrightarrow{\hat{\alpha}} 1_{2+} \otimes \square \rightarrow 1 \otimes \square.$$

(A) Crown Attorney will help you give your statement to (the) Judge.

$$1 \triangleleft \square \perp -! \overset{\wedge}{\Phi} \mid \triangleleft \square \gg 1 \heartsuit \wedge .$$

(A) Crown Attorney is not (the) lawyer for (the) victim.



A second person at the **Preliminary Hearing** is the **Crown Attorney**. The **Crown Attorney** is hired by the government to be sure that the **Judge** hears all the facts about your **abuse**. This is called **evidence**. The **Crown Attorney** will ask you questions about your **abuse** in **Court** to help you make your statement to the **Court**. A **Crown Attorney** is not the lawyer for the **victim** of the **abuse**.

Third person: (a) Defense Lawyer.

(A) Defense Lawyer is hired by (the) accused to defend him.

(The) Defense Lawyer will be sure (that the) Judge hears (the) accused person's part of (the) story.

She will ask you questions about (the) abuse.

(A) Court Reporter will be there to write (down) what people say.



29

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(The) Judge decides at (the) Preliminary Hearing if there is enough

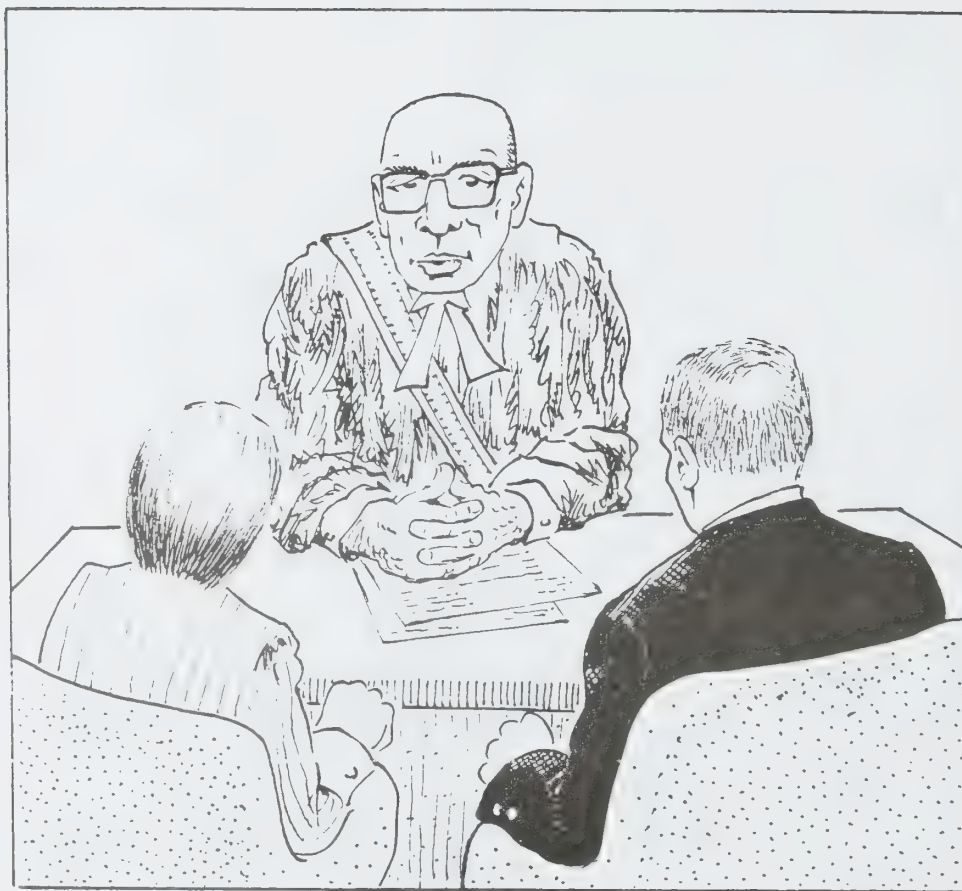
× Ⓣ Δ » ↗ ↖ » Δ . ?> -! , ⊥ ⓪ <<! ⓪ Ⓜ | → .

evidence for (a) trial.

If not, (the) accused is free to leave.

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This does not mean (that) what you have said is not true.



The **Judge** decides at the **Hearing** if there is enough **evidence** against the **accused** for the case to go to **Court** for a **trial**. If there is not enough **evidence**, the **accused** is free to leave. This does not mean that what you have said is not true. It just means that the **Judge** does not think there is enough **evidence** to have a **trial** in **Court**.

?> | $\hat{\Phi} = \check{\angle} \times \textcircled{\Phi} \textcircled{\Delta}$, $\perp \textcircled{\Delta}$! $\overset{\circ}{\circ}$ $\rightarrow \star \leftarrow \gg \textcircled{\Delta}$.

If there is enough evidence, (the) Judge will order (a) trial.

$\perp \overset{\circ}{\circ} \ll ! \textcircled{\Phi} ?> \lambda_3 \hat{\heartsuit} \rangle \hat{\pm} \rightarrow \star \leftarrow \gg \textcircled{\Delta} + \perp \textcircled{\Delta} \overset{\circ}{\Phi}_1$

(The) accused may decide if he wants to have (a) trial with (a) Judge alone

$\ll + \perp \textcircled{\Delta} + \times \perp = \textcircled{\Delta}$.

or with (a) Judge and Jury.



If there is enough **evidence**, the **Judge** will **order** a **trial**. The **lawyers** decide how many days the **trial** will last. They decide when the **trial** will be held. The **accused** may decide if he wants to have a **trial** with a **Judge** or with a **Judge** and **Jury**.

⌈!⌋ ⊥₂ →← ⊥⌈⊞⊥ ⊥ ⊥₂ → >| ✱✱ » ⌈⊞⌋ .

Important—you will meet (with the) Crown Attorney before you go to trial.

⊥⌈⊞⊥⊥ ∘ ⊥₂ ,, ⊥₂ ·[^]⌈⊞⌋ ⊞ ✱✱ » ⌈⊞⌋ .

(The) Crown Attorney will tell you what you can expect during (the) trial.

?> ⊥₂ ⌈⊞⌋ ⌈⊞⌋↓(? > ⌈⊞⌋ ⊥⌈⊞⌋«! >· ✱✱ » ⌈⊞⌋ , ⊥₂ ⌈⊞⌋

If you feel afraid about seeing (the) accused at (the) trial, you must

⌈⊞⌋ ⊥⌈⊞⊥⊥ >· / ⊞⌋ .

tell (the) Crown Attorney at this time.

⌈⊞⌋ ⌈⊞⌋ ⌈⊞⌋ ⊥⌈⊞⌋ >· ✱✱ » ⌈⊞⌋ .

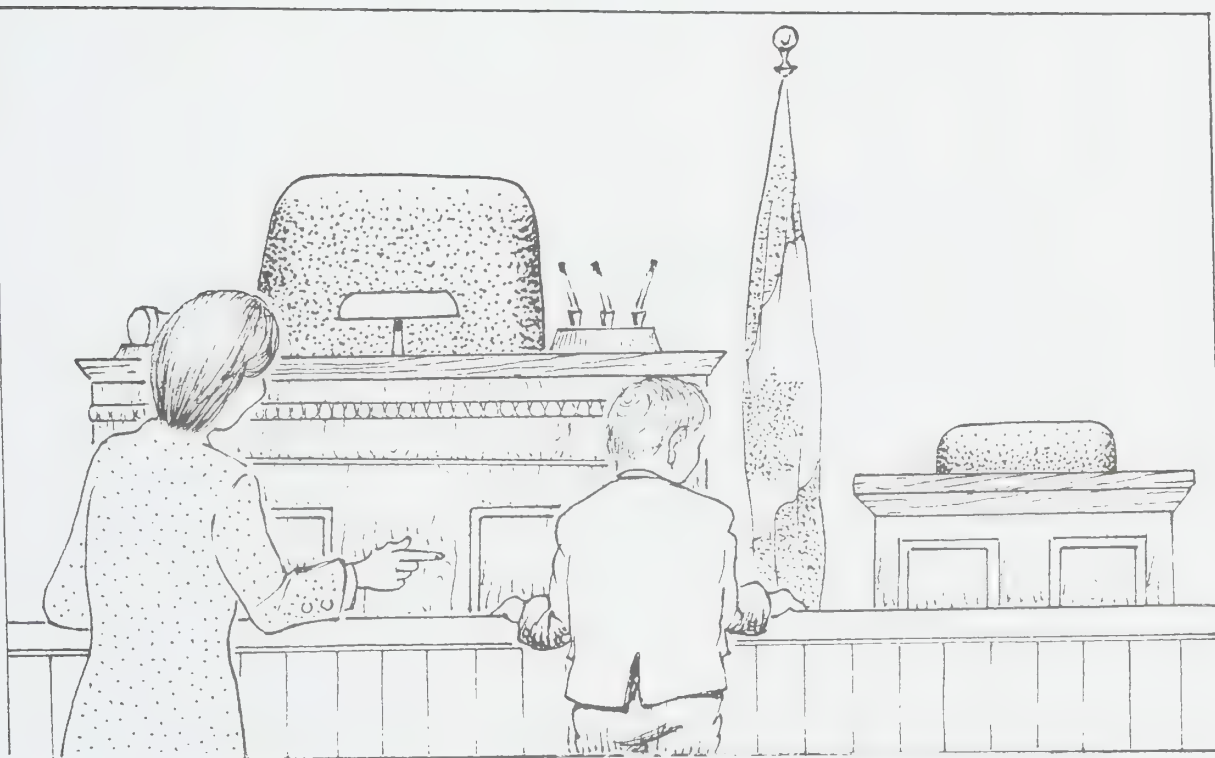
He may ask to have (a) screen for you at (the) trial.



The **Crown Attorney** will meet with you before you go to **Court**. **Court** is where a **trial** will happen. If this doesn't happen, call the **Crown Attorney's** office and make an appointment. It is important that you feel comfortable with the **Crown Attorney**. The **Crown Attorney** will ask you many questions about what you remember about your **abuse** and about the **accused**. The **Crown Attorney** can tell you what to expect when you go to **Court**. If you feel afraid about seeing the **accused** at the **trial**, you must tell the **Crown Attorney** at this meeting. He may be able to arrange to have a **screen** at the **trial**.

(A) person called (a) Victim Witness Coordinator may answer your questions

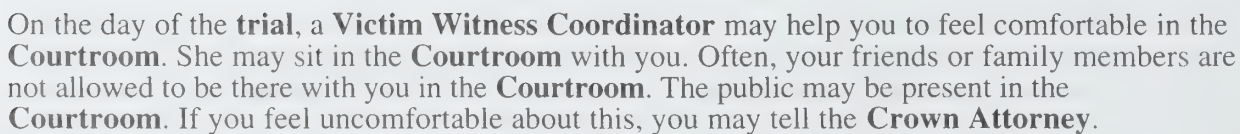
about (the) trial. You may see (a) courtroom and learn where you may sit.



You may meet a person who is a **Victim Witness Coordinator**. This is a person who may answer all your questions about a **trial**. You may see a **courtroom** and learn where you may sit.

(A) Victim Witness Coordinator may help you feel comfortable in (the) courtroom.

Often your friends or family (members) are not allowed to be there with you.



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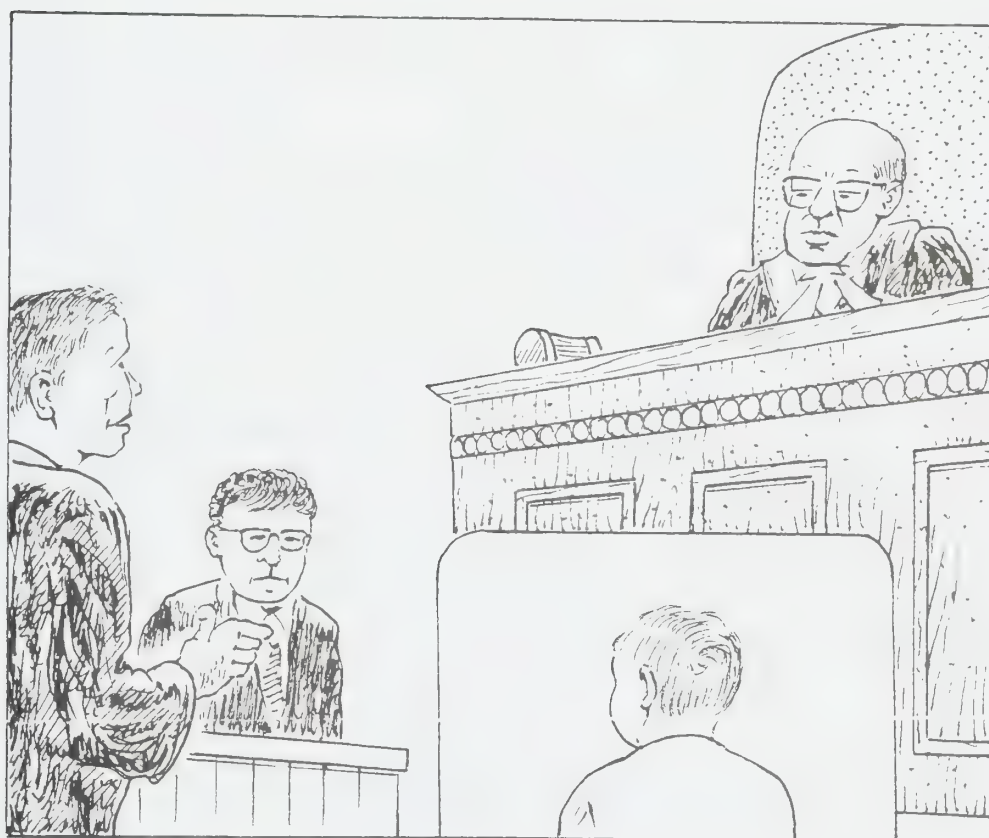
(The) person you have accused has (the) right to be in (the) room to hear

„ ⊥₂ ˆ∘ > λ₃ .

what you say about him.

⊥⊗⊞⊡⊡ ⊡[?] ⊥⊗ ⊕ ⊥₂ ˆ⊣ ⊡ ⊡=⊡< .

(The) Crown Attorney may ask (the) Judge to allow you to sit behind (a) screen.



You may be able to **testify**. To **testify** means to tell your story in public. The person you have **accused** has the right to be there to hear what you say about him. You may feel uncomfortable with the **accused** in the **courtroom**. If so, tell the **Crown Attorney**. He may be able to ask the **Judge** if you can sit behind a **screen**. You may ask the **Judge** to be allowed to sit behind a **screen**. This allows the **accused** to see you, but you will not be able to see him. The **Judge** decides if you may use a **screen**. You may also ask to have a support person with you.

$\rightarrow \star \rightarrow \rightarrow \nabla \quad \hat{\Phi} \quad \square \quad \square \nabla \square \quad .$

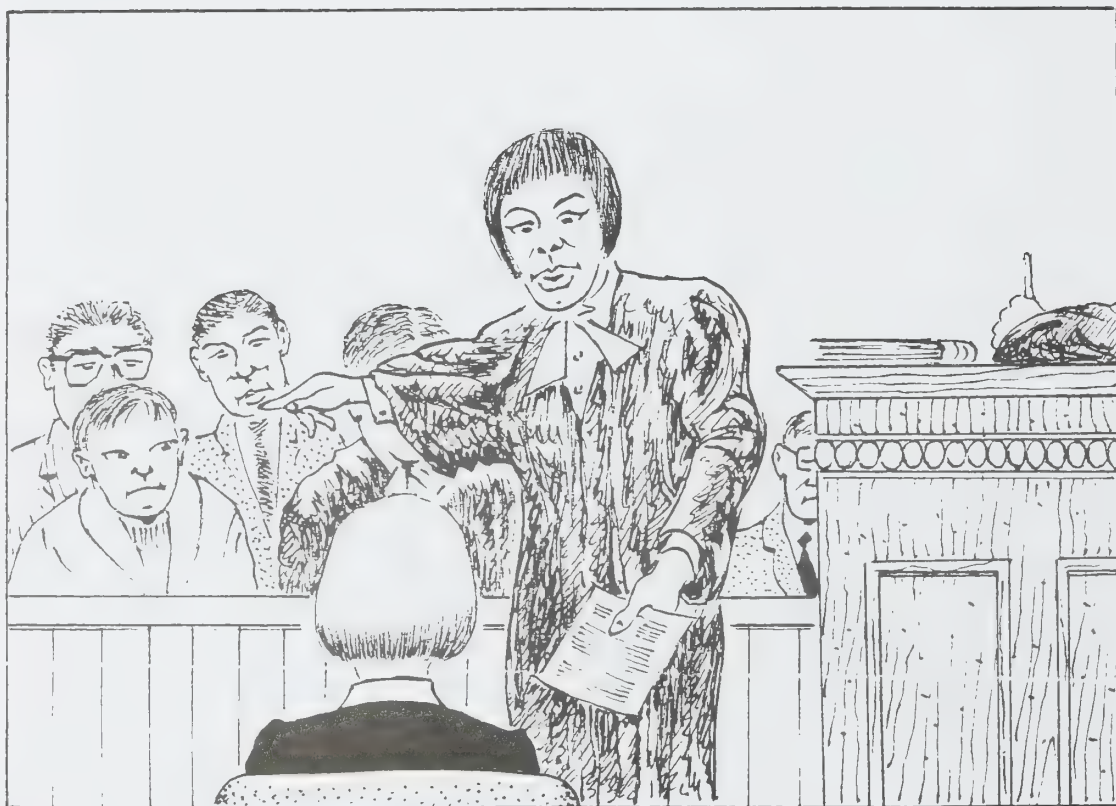
(A) trial happens in (a) courtroom.

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(The) Judge and Jury or Judge alone will listen to everything people say.

$\perp_2 \quad \overset{\wedge}{/} \quad \overset{\wedge}{\Phi} \quad \square \quad \square \nabla \square \quad \overset{\vee}{\Phi}_1 \quad \odot \quad \perp_2 \quad \overset{\wedge}{\square} \quad \overset{\times}{\square} .$

You need to be in Court only while you are answering questions.



A **trial** takes place in a **Court**. You will only need to be in the **Court** when you are answering questions. The **Judge** or the **Judge** and **Jury** will listen to everything people say about what happened.

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Everything about (a) trial goes on (for a) long time - maybe many days, weeks,

⊙ < ÷ ⊙ \ ⊙ < ✨ .

months or sometimes a year or more.

✨ » Δ ⊙ > ∠ ⊙ > ⊥ ⊙ .

(The) trial may happen at (a) different time than you expected.

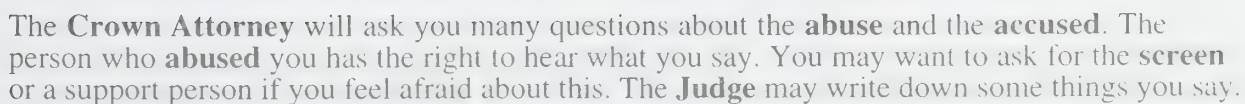


It seems as if everything about a **trial** takes a long time. The **Crown Attorney** and the **Defense Lawyer** may talk to the **Judge** for a long time before the **trial** begins. They may say that the **trial** must be held at a time other than the one you thought had been planned. It may have to wait for many months or even for several years before it begins.

(The) Crown Attorney will ask you many questions about (the) abuse.

(The) accused has (the) right to hear what you say.

You may ask for (a) screen or (a) support person if you feel afraid.



$\hat{\cap}$ $\perp \hat{\cap} \boxed{?}$ $\perp_2 \hat{A} \gg \Delta_3 \hat{\rightarrow} \text{,,} \perp_2 \hat{\rightarrow} \rightarrow \hat{\circ}$.

Important—(the) Judge may ask you to help in order that she understands what you are trying to say.

?> $\perp_2 -! \hat{\rightarrow} \boxed{?}$, $\hat{\circ}$, “ $\perp_1 -! \hat{\rightarrow}$.”

If you do not understand (a) question, say, “I don't understand.”

?> $\perp_2 \hat{\rightarrow} \div \wedge \underline{\circ}$, $\hat{\circ}$, “ $\perp_1 -! \hat{\rightarrow}$.”

If you forget some action (that) happened, say, “I don't remember.”



The **Judge** may ask you to help her understand what you are trying to say. It is important to speak clearly. You don't have to answer only "yes" or "no" to questions. If you want, you may explain your answers. If you don't understand a question, say that you do not understand. If you forget something that happened, you may say that you forget. When you are answering the question, you may want to look at the **Judge**. That may help you know if she understands what you are saying. It is important that the **Judge** knows exactly what you mean by your answers.

⊥ ⊞ ⊞ ^ « ⊔[′] ⊥₂ ⋈ ⊔[×] > ♣! + ⊥[◊] «!

(The) Defense Lawyer will ask you more questions about (the) abuse and (the) accused.

?> ⊥₂ -! ⊔[^] ⊔[?] >| \ ⊔[×], ⊔[^], “⊥₁ -! ⊔[^].”

If you don't know (the) answer to any questions, say, “I don't know.”

?> ⊥₂ / ♣♡, ⊔[^] » ♣♡.

If you need (a) break, ask for (a) break.



The **Defense Lawyer** will then ask you more questions about the **abuse** and the **accused**. You may feel confused about her questions. If you don't know how to answer any of her questions, you can say so. If you need a break, you may ask for one.

$\checkmark$
 $1.1 \cdot , \perp \triangle \square \perp \boxed{?} \neq \perp \hat{o} \text{ ,, } \perp_3 \hat{\triangle} > \perp_2 + \perp \acute{o} \ll ! .$

Next, (the) Crown Attorney may ask other people to tell what they know about you and (the) accused.

$\perp \triangle \square \wedge \ll + \boxed{?} \cdot \perp \hat{\square} \triangle_3 + \boxed{?} .$

(The) Defense Lawyer also will ask these people to answer her questions.



The **Crown Attorney** may ask other people to tell about what they know about you and the **accused**. The **Defense Lawyer** will also ask these people to answer her questions. You may not be allowed to hear what the other people say to the **Judge**.

⊥₂ -! ↺ ∘ > ♯! < ↻» ∇ ++ \

You are not allowed to talk about the abuse or the trial with any (of the)

≠ ⊥ ∴ ⊥ ∘ > ∴» ∇ ✕ | ^ ⊠ .

other people who speak at the trial until it is finished.



You may not talk about the **abuse** or what you say at the **trial** with any of the other people who speak in the **trial** until after it is finished.

→✱»⌒ ⋀⊠ „⌚ ⊥⌒ ⋄ ⊥⌒ + ×⊥=⌒ ∪ ⊠

(The) trial is finished when the Judge or Judge and Jury have heard all

×⌒⌒⌒ , + 1₁^v ÷⌒^x < ⊥⌒⊠⊥ .+ ⊥⌒⊠⋀«.

(the) evidence, and (the) final words by (the) Crown Attorney and (the) Defense Lawyer.



The **trial** is over when the **Judge** or **Judge** and **Jury** have heard all the **evidence**, and the final statements from the **Crown Attorney** and the **Defense Lawyer**.

⊥ ∇ ∘ × ⊥ = ∇ ∽ ∧ > » ∇ | ? > ⊥ ∘ « !

(The) Judge will tell (the) Jury what to think about in order to decide if (the) accused

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is guilty or not guilty.

This is called (the) Judge's Instruction to (the) Jury.



If there has been a **Jury**, the **Judge** will tell them some things to think about as they decide if the **accused** is guilty or not guilty. This is called the **Judge's Charge** or **Instructions to the Jury**. The **Jury** will tell the **Judge** what they decide. This is the **Jury's Judgment**.

?> →*←»⊲ Ⓢ ·| ⊥⊲ Ⓢ₁, Δ₃ Ⓢ ⊥⊲⊲⊲ +

If (the) trial is before (a) Judge alone, she will tell (the) Crown Attorney and

⊥⊲⊲⊲^«,,⊲ Δ₃ ↶ > →*←»⊲.

(the) Defense Lawyer when she will decide about (the) trial.

⊥₂ / →⊲⊲ ↵⊲ Δ₃+ ↶.

You may need to wait to learn her decision.



If the **trial** is with a **Judge**, alone, she will tell the **Crown Attorney** and the **Defense Lawyer** when she will decide about the **trial**. She will read her notes and think about all the things that the witnesses said during the **trial**. You may have to wait for a decision at the end of the **trial**! The **Judge** may wait until another day to give her decision. This is called a **Judgment**.

,, ⊙ ⊥ △̂ ∘ △̂ , Δ₃ ∘[?] × ⊙ .

When (the) Judge says (the) judgment, she may talk (for a) long time.

Δ₃ 4̂ 4̂[^] ?> | ∅ = √ × ⊕ △̂ » Δ₃ ∘[^] △̂[?]

She must decide if there is enough evidence for her to believe (that the)

⊥ ∘[<] «! ∅ ∘[^] △̂[√] -! .

accused is guilty.



When the **Judge** says the **judgment**, she may talk for a long time. She may talk about the **evidence**. She may believe some **evidence** from each side. She must decide whether the **Crown Attorney** has enough **evidence** so she believes and does not doubt that the **accused** is guilty of the things in the **trial**.

$\hat{\cap}$?> $\perp \hat{\Delta}$ $\hat{\circ}$ $\perp \hat{\circ} \ll !$ $\hat{\Phi}$ $-!$ $\hat{\Delta} -!$,

Important - if (the) Judge says (that the) accused is not guilty,

$|$ $-!$ $\hat{\Delta}$ Δ_3 $-!$ $\hat{\Delta} \Delta ?$ $\perp_2$.

it does not mean (that) she does not believe you.

$|$ $\hat{\Phi}$ $\times$ $\hat{\Phi}$ $\hat{\Delta}$ $\perp \hat{\Delta}$ $\hat{\Delta}$.

There are many facts (that) help (the) Judge decide.



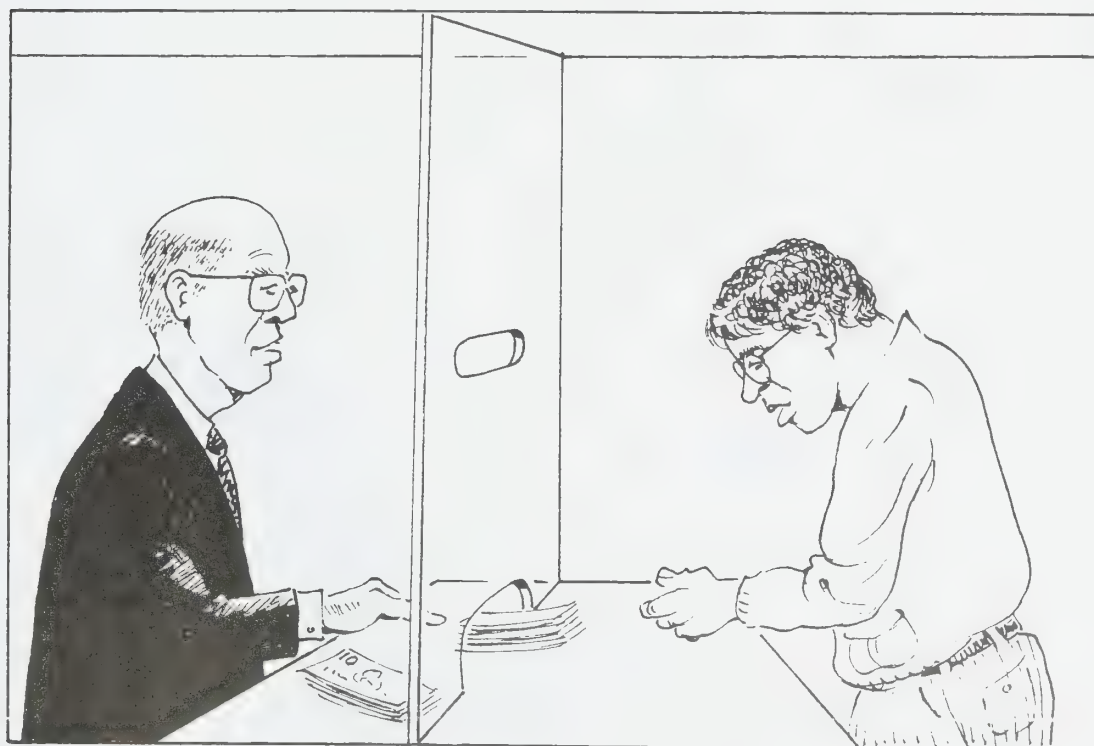
If the **Judge** says that the **accused** is not guilty, it does not mean that she did not believe you. It may mean that what she heard was not enough to prove that the person is guilty according to the rules of the **law**.

?> ⊥ ∇ ∘ ⊥ ∘ ≪! ∅ -! ∇-! , λ₃ ∅ ∇ |→ .

If (the) Judge says (the) accused person is not guilty, he is free to go.

8 ∇ ∇ |← >| λ₃ .

Bail will be returned to him.



If the **accused** person is found "not guilty," he is free to go. If he paid **bail** money to guarantee that he would come to **court**, it will be given back to him.

If (the) Judge says (that the) accused is guilty, it means (that) she has enough evidence.

She cannot doubt (that the) person did (the) abuse.

(The) Judge will decide what will happen to (the) person. This is called (a) Sentence.



50

÷ ⊙ , ⊥ ⊕ ⊔ ? » · ! ⊙ · ⊕ - ! ⊔ ⊙ .

Sometimes, (the) Judge may ask for Pre-Sentence Reports.

⊥ ⊙ ? > | ⊥₂ > ' ' ^ ♯ ! ⊔ ⊕ ^ ⊥₂ .

(A) person may talk to you about how (the) abuse has hurt you.

⊥₂ \ ⊔ ⊕ ^ ⊔ ⊔ ⊕ > / .

You may write (a) Victim Impact Statement about this.



Sometimes the **Judge** will **order** that a **report** be prepared before giving a **sentence**. This is called a **Pre-sentence report**. A person may talk to you about how the **abuse** has hurt you. You may write a **Victim Impact Statement**. That tells about how the **abuse** hurt you.

✓ 1 [?] 14! [?] .

Another person will ask (the) abuser questions.



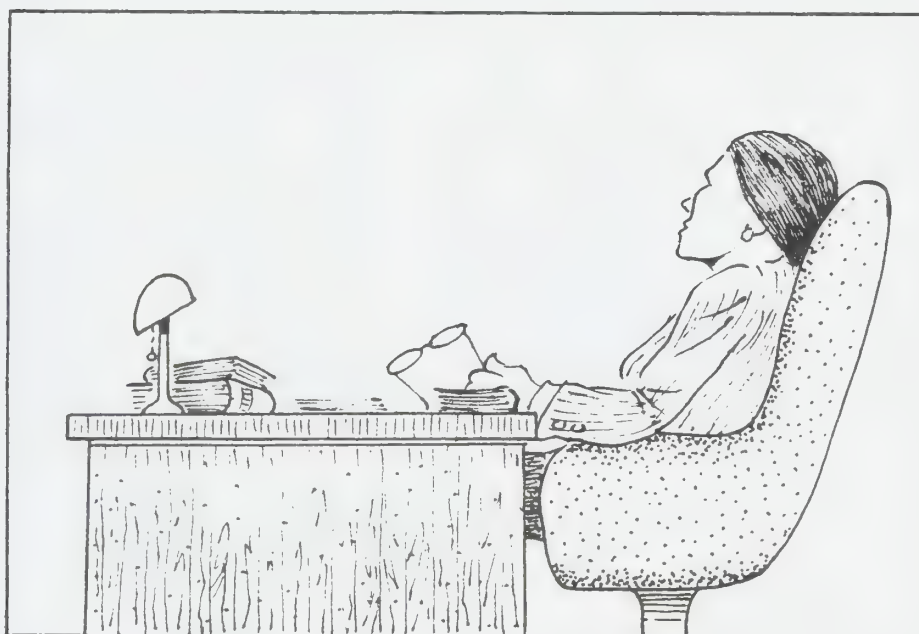
Another person will ask the **abuser** questions about his background. This is called a **Pre-sentence report**.

⊥⌘ ◊◻ ·!◊·⌘-! ◻◊ · ⌘₃ ⌘[^] ,,

(The) Judge will read (the) Pre-Sentence Reports before she decides what

!◊·⌘-! ⌘[^] ⊥⌘!

Sentence to give (the) abuser.



When all the **reports** are finished, the **Judge** will read them and decide what **sentence** to give the **abuser**. A **sentence** is another word for something that happens because someone broke the law.

⊥ ⚖️ ♂ → ⊥ >| ⚡ .

(The) Judge may send (the) person to Jail.



She may send the person to **Jail** for a period of time. This means that the **abuser** is kept in a place with other people who have been found guilty of a crime.

?> ⊥ ∅! -! → >| ⊠ ⊞, ⊥ ∅! ∅ ∅ → >|

If (the) abuser does not go to Jail, (the) Judge may order him to go to

⊥ ∅! ⊞ ∅ + ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅.

(a) Probation Officer and to do some work.



If the **abuser** does not go to **Jail**, the **Judge** may place him on **Probation** and **order** him to do other things because of what he did to you. This often includes reporting to a person called a **Probation Officer**. This person makes sure that the **abuser** follows all the rules the **Judge** says he must follow. The **abuser** will not be allowed to have any contact with you. If the **abuser** breaks any of the rules, he may be arrested and sent to **Jail**.

⊥_Δ ![?]∘ ⊥[?]⋄! [^]⋈₈ 8 , [≤]⋈_⊥⋄-! , [^]⋈_⊥ , ₃ [?]^

(The) Judge may order (the) abuser to pay money, called (a) fine, to show (that) what he did

[?]⊥_× [?]⋈_⊥! . _⊥⋈_⊥⋄-! -! [^]⊥_× [?]⋈_⊥! [?]⋈_⊥⋄-! [?]⋈_⊥⋄-! [?]⋈_⊥⋄-! .

was very wrong. (A) fine is not (a) usual Sentence for sexual abuse.

⊥₂ -! [?]⋈_⊥ / 8 .

You will not receive this money.



The **Judge** may **order** the **abuser** to pay money called a fine. She decides how much money should be paid to show him that what he did was very serious. This is one way to recognize how difficult your life has been because of the **abuse**. This is an unusual **sentence** for sexual **abuse**. The money will not be given to you.

⊥₂ ⊥₂!♡ 8 ⤴8 ⊥₂ ⋄ ♡~ ⊥₂! ⤴ ⊥₂.

You may request money to pay you for (the) hurt (the) abuser caused you.

⊥₂ ⤴ ⊥₂ ⤴.

Legal Aid may help you to do this.

×⊥ > ⊥₂! ⤴ × 8 ⊥₂ ⤴ ⤴? ⊥₂ ⤴!

(A) group of Authorities will decide (an) amount (of) money (that) you may be given because you were abused.



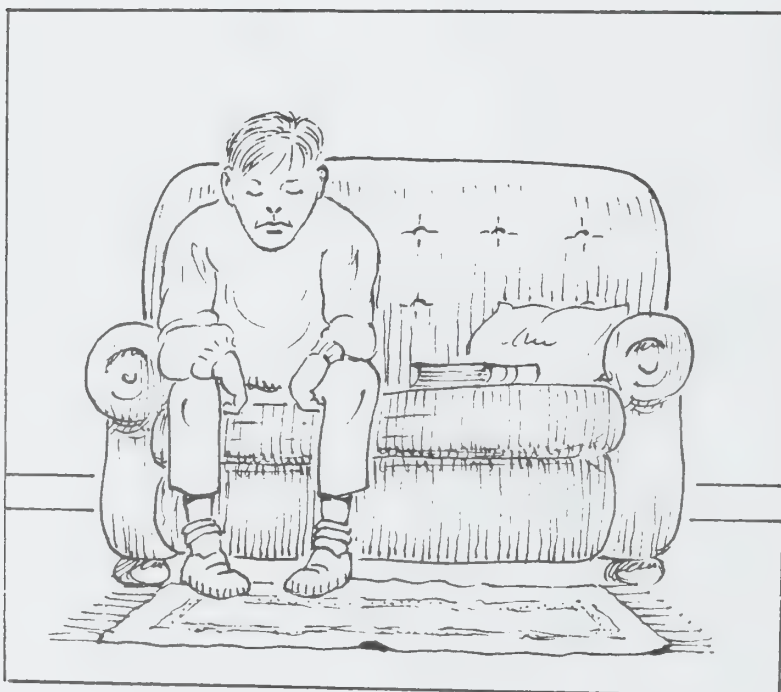
You may apply to the **Criminal Injuries Compensation Board** to be paid money for the hurt your **abuser** caused you. The Board may decide on an amount of money that they give to try to help make up for being **abused**. This is a way to recognize how much the **abuse** hurts you. It is also a way to help pay for the counsellors you may see to feel better about yourself after being **abused**. You may apply to **Legal Aid** to help you pay a **Lawyer** to help you get this money.

$\hat{\circ} \perp_2 \hat{\varphi}! \wedge + \hat{\rightarrow} > | \sqsubset \hat{\Delta} \boxplus \hat{\phi} \times \hat{\rightarrow}^! \hat{\wedge}.$

Telling (that) you have been sexually abused and going to court may be very difficult to do.

$\perp_2 \boxed{?} \perp_2 ?> | \hat{\phi} \hat{\vee} \wedge!.$

You may ask yourself if it is worth (the) effort.



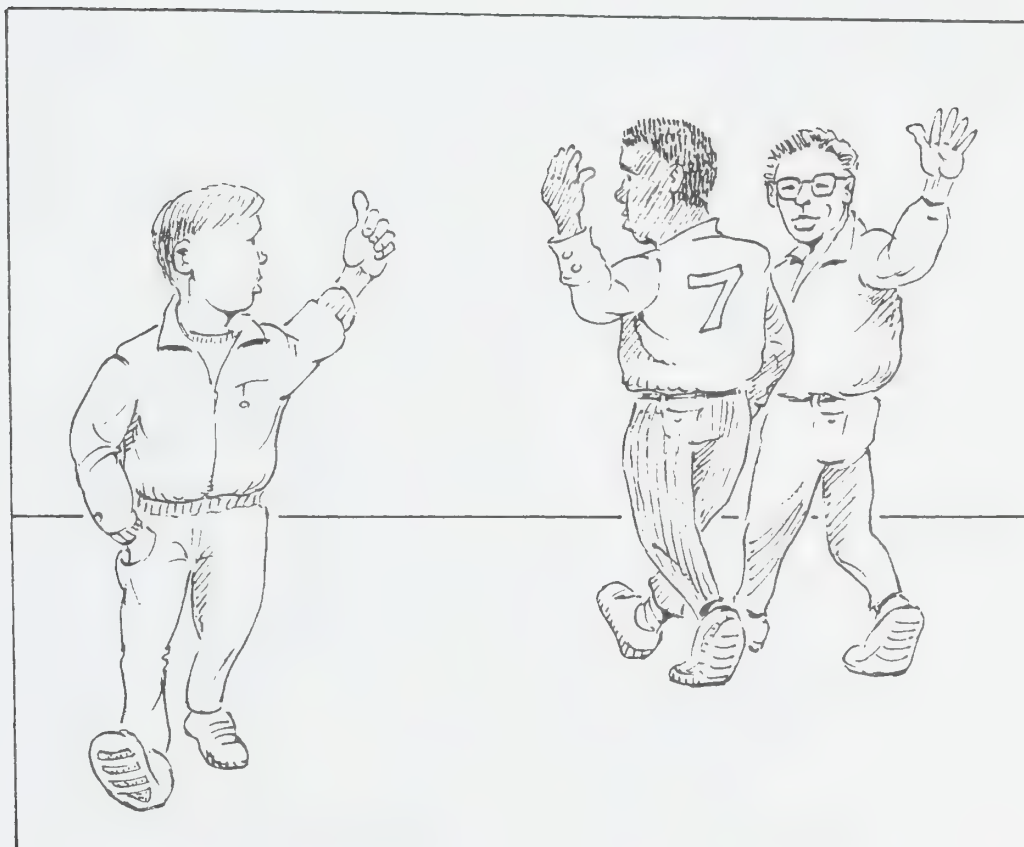
Telling that you have been sexually **abused** may be a very difficult thing for you to do. Going to **Court** may also be very difficult. You may feel worse about your sexual **abuse**. You may wonder if it is worth the effort.

>.. $\hat{\Phi}$ $\overset{\vee}{\div}$ $\overset{\times}{\updownarrow}$ > „▷ | $\hat{\Phi}$ $\overset{\vee}{\heartsuit}+!$ $\hat{\circ}$ > $\nabla!$.

Here are some ideas about why it is good to tell about abuse.

| $\overset{\hat{\Delta}}{\triangleright}\odot$ $\perp_2$ $\overset{\cdot}{\pm}$ $\rightsquigarrow\leftarrow$ „⊖ $\perp_2$ $\overset{\cdot}{\circ}$ > | .

It shows (that) you had courage when you talked about it.



Here are some reasons why it is good to tell about your **abuse**. It shows that you had courage to talk about it.

$\hat{O} \perp_2 + \square \circ > \sqcup_{xx} \perp \vdash \overset{?}{\rightarrow} \overset{\wedge}{\rightarrow} \emptyset 4 \heartsuit \wedge \perp_2 \heartsuit'.$

Telling your story in public may begin healing (for the) hurt you have felt.



What matters is that you have been given the chance to tell in public about the **abuse** that has been done to you. If you tell your story, you may heal some hurt that you have felt.

⊥₂ ♡ ♡↓, ×♡<< < ♡↓(?) ,,⊙ ⊥₂ ^ > ♣! .

You may feel sad, angry or afraid when you think about (the) abuse.

| ⓪ → ♡↑ ♡↑ ♡↑ > ♡↑ | ⊥^x ⊥ .

It may be hard to trust people in close relationships.

+ ⊥, ⊥₂ ♡↓ ♡↑ ♡↑ | ⊥^x ⊥ ++ |₂ ⊥

With help, you may learn to enjoy close relationships with other people

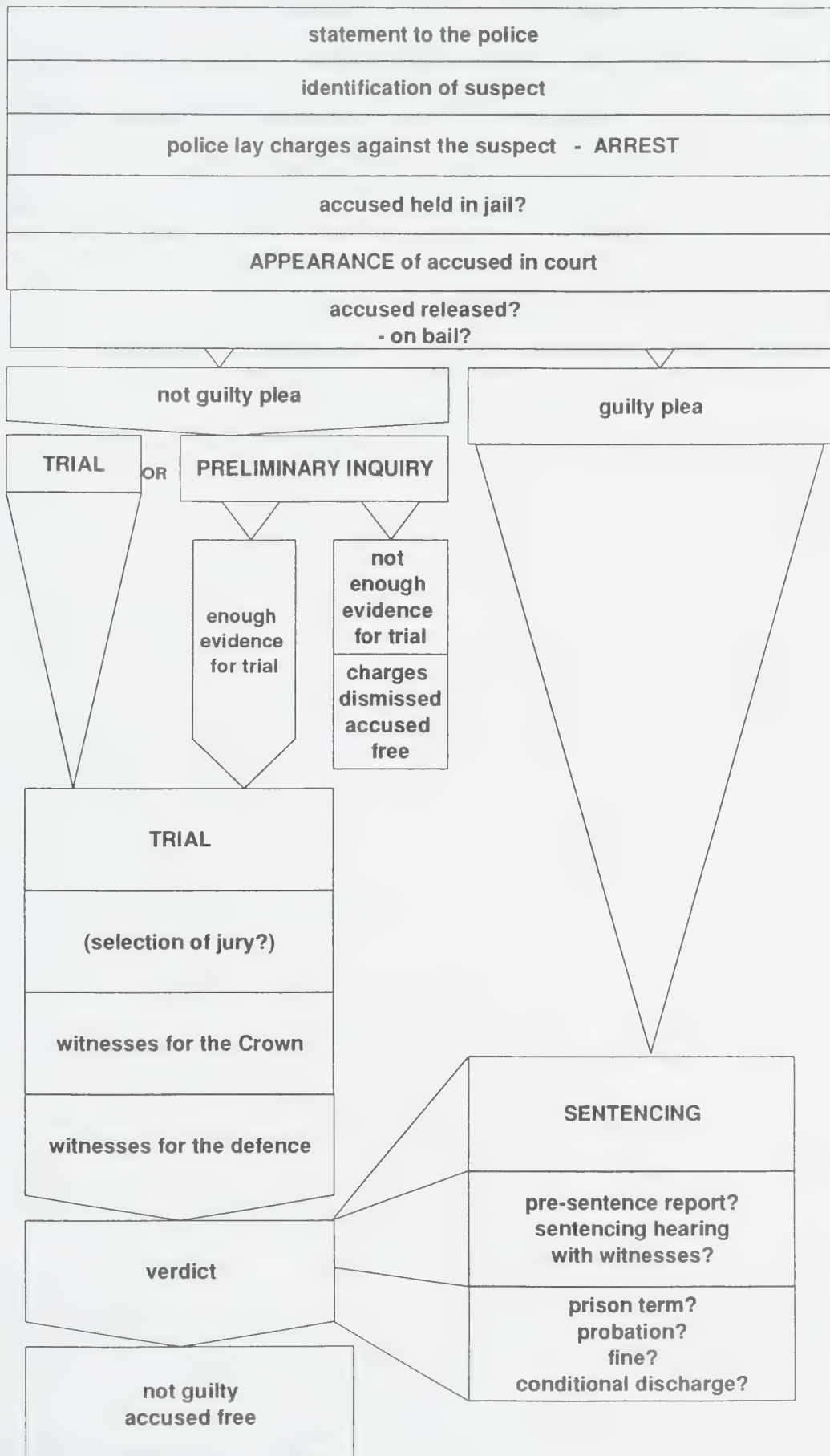
- ⓪ ♡↓(?) > ♣! .

without being afraid of abuse.



You may feel sad, angry or afraid when you think about the **abuse**. You may find that it is hard to trust people in close relationships. There are many groups to help you with these feelings. You may want to ask a counsellor or support group to help you. With help, you may find ways to enjoy close relationships with other people without being afraid of the **abuse** you once experienced.

The justice process after a sexual assault has been reported to the police



Glossary

Word	Meaning
abuse	To treat in a way that causes mental and physical harm
abuser	a person who has treated someone else in a way that harms them
accused	a person who has been charged with doing something that is against the law
authority	a person or group who has the right to act, order or make decisions
bail	A release from custody prior to trial that may include a promise from one or more people for money and/or other conditions.
charge	The law that the police believe the accused has broken
Child Protection Services	A group of people who work to make sure that laws are carried out to protect children
clerk	A person who helps the Judge. This person calls the court to order and reads the charges. This person also asks each person to show that they will tell the truth.
Court Reporter	A person who records everything that is said in a court room
Court	A room or building where trials are held or legal matters are decided
Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	A government agency that may offer money to compensate victims against whom crime has been committed
Crown Attorney	A Lawyer who has the legal power to represent the Laws of the Government of Canada. May also be called a Prosecutor.
Defense Lawyer	A Lawyer who has been hired to represent the person who is accused of a crime in court
evidence	facts that witnesses say in court or items (photos or clothes) that are brought to court to show what happened

Word	Meaning
Hearing	A time when a person has a chance to speak or when a Judge has a chance to hear evidence in a Courtroom
Investigation	to search to find facts and gather information
jail	a place where people may be kept who have been accused of breaking the law. It is also a place where people may go who have been found guilty of breaking the law.
Judge	A person with authority to hear evidence and decide the result of cases that are brought to a court of law
Judgment	a decision that is handed down by a court of law
Jury	A group of 12 people who listen to evidence in court and decide if the accused is guilty or not guilty.
law	a rule that is made by the government for all the people to obey
Legal Aid	an agency that helps people to obtain the services of a lawyer
Order	a command to do something that must be obeyed
Plea	how an accused person answers a charge of a criminal offence -- "guilty" or "not guilty"
police	a group of people who are given power by the government to make people obey the law
Pre-sentence Report	Information that is collected that tells about the abuser and may also tell about the victim. This information helps the Judge decide what would be a fair sentence.
Preliminary Hearing	a time when a Judge decides if there is enough evidence about a charge to hold a trial in another court before another Judge or before a Judge and Jury.
Probation	A sentence that is a court order that makes the person who has been found guilty behave in a certain way. There may be limitations on what he may or may not do.

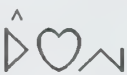
Word	Meaning
report	a description of something or a statement about something
Screen	a barrier that may be used in court if the Judge decides that the witness cannot testify without it. It allows the accused to hear what is being said but does not allow the witness to view the accused.
sentence	something that the person must do as a consequence to admitting guilt or to being found guilty of breaking the law. A sentence is decided by a Judge.
social worker	A person who works to make sure that a person is well cared for
statement	a report that describes what a witness knows about the abuse. It may be written or videotaped.
testify	to answer questions in court
trial	a hearing that takes place when the accused pleads "not guilty" and witnesses give evidence in court
verdict or judgement	a decision of guilty or not guilty made by a Jury after hearing the evidence at a trial. Judgement is the decision made by a Judge if there was no jury.
Victim	a person against whom a crime has been committed.
Victim Witness Coordinator	A person who is hired by the Attorney General to be sure that victims and Crown Witnesses have access to information they need about the court. They may provide a comfortable place to stay during court procedures when they are not needed in the court room.

Glossary of Blissymbols

about <i>also</i> in, in relation to, on	(relation [half-sized])	>
abuse	(force + intensity)	⤵!
afraid	(sad + future + question mark + description indicator: sad about the future because of its uncertainties)	♡↓(?)
after	(reference line + dot: the dot comes after the reference line)	·
against	(opposition [half-sized])	<<
all	(multitude + enclosure + description indicator: the symbol reminds us that “all” can only refer to some restricted multitude)	⊠
allow (to)	(mind + through + action indicator: a thought passes through a barrier)	⤵
alone	(to be + 1 + description indicator: to be only one)	⊙ ₁
amount	(multiplication [half-sized])	×
answer (to)	(question mark + enclosure + action indicator)	⌈? ⌋
ask (to)	(question mark + open + action indicator)	⌈? ⌋
believe (to)	(feeling + truth [contraction] + action indicator)	♡△
break	(limited time + rest)	⌚♡
call (to)	(name + action indicator)	⌚

choose (to)	(combination of eye <i>and</i> to divide [half-sized] <i>and</i> many + action indicator: the eye makes a choice among many things)	
close	(feeling + close + description indicator)	
comfortable	(feeling + earth + description indicator: feeling at rest on the earth)	
decide (to)	(to think + to arrive + action indicator: to arrive at a rational position)	
difficult	(forward + broken reference line + description indicator)	
doubt (to)	(to think + question mark + action indicator)	
during	(limited time + dot: occurring at a time limited with reference to another event)	
enjoy (to)	(happiness + action indicator)	
everything	(multitude + enclosure)	
expect (to)	(mind + future + question mark + action indicator: to think about an unknown future)	
fact	(mind + real: something one thinks is real)	
family	(man + protection + protection + woman: a man and a woman join their roofs to create a family unit)	
finish (to)	(to do + all + action indicator)	
free	(feeling + open + description indicator: feeling of being unconfined)	
fully	(container, closed over + description indicator)	

go (to)	(forward + action indicator)	
guilty	(mind + to weigh + negative + description indicator)	
happen (to)	(to be + earth [half-sized] + action indicator: to occur on earth)	
hard	<i>see</i> difficult	
hear (to)	<i>see</i> listen (to)	
help (to)	(diagonal line + person + action indicator: the person helps the leaning line)	
hurt	(feeling + sick: discomfort that makes one "draw up one's knees." Represents both physical and emotional pain and suffering.)	
idea	(mind + down: a thought issuing from the mind)	
important	(mind + two intensity symbols + description indicator: of intense interest)	
action indicator	(action [quarter-sized]: placed above a symbol to create (1) the infinitive form of a verb, and (2) the present tense of a verb)	
past action indicator	(past [quarter-sized]: placed above a symbol to create the equivalent of the past tense)	
future action indicator	(future [quarter-sized]: placed above a symbol to create the equivalent of the future tense)	
conditional indicator	(question mark [quarter-sized]: placed above a symbol to create the equivalent of the present conditional form)	
passive indicator	(action indicator turned on its side and pointing backward: placed above a symbol to show that something is being acted upon <i>by</i> something or someone else)	
descriptive indicator	(evaluation [quarter-sized]: placed above a symbol to show that the symbol is describing or evaluating something, e.g. it creates the equivalent of an adjective or adverb)	

injure (to)	(to cause + pain + action indicator)	
instruction(s)	(page + to use: paper that tells one how to use something)	
it	(symbol looks like the top part of symbols for man and woman, minus the specific gender parts. It refers to things rather than people.)	
jail	(building + barred window: building where people are put behind bars)	
know (to)	(knowledge + action indicator)	
knowledge	(combination of mind <i>and</i> enclosure: storehouse of the mind)	
learn (to)	(to receive + knowledge + action indicator)	
leave (to)	(reference line + forward + action indicator: advancing arrow departs from the line)	
listen (to)	(ear + action indicator)	
meet (to)	(two arrows approaching each other from opposite directions + action indicator)	
method	(mind + man-made: rational way for making something)	
must	(to force + passive indicator: to be forced to do something)	
name	(pen + mouth: something that can be spoken or written)	
need (to)	(person leaning, as if in need of support + action indicator)	
often	(many + time + description indicator: on many occasions.)	

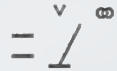
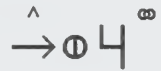
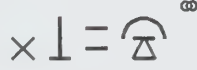
only	<i>see alone</i>	
other	(person [modified] + 2: referring to a second person)	₂
part (of)	(division [half-sized]: a part is created when something is divided)	÷
physically	(body + description indicator)	^v □
possible	(to be + question mark + description before the fact indicator)	^v ⊙?
promise (to)	(to say + to do + future + action indicator: to say that something will be done in the future)	[^] ⊙^ (
public	(open + many + many + person)	□ × × ⊥
question	(open + question mark: the question is open ended)	?
read (to)	(to see + page + action indicator: to perceive what is written on the printed page)	[^] ⊙ □
real	(to be + earth [half-sized] + description indicator: something that exists on the earth)	^v ⊙ —
report	(page + mouth: spoken narrative. The symbol is used in a general sense, whether the narrative is spoken, written or printed)	□ ○
request (to)	(to ask + please + action indicator: to ask politely)	? ! ♥
return (to)	(reference line + backward + action indicator: the arrow moving backward returns toward the reference line)	[^] ←
rule	(page + to guide: written guidance)	□ ~ →
say (to)	<i>see tell (to)</i>	
sexual abuse	(abuse + sex [male + female])	⊙ ! △

show (to)	(to cause + to observe + action indicator: to cause to be seen)	
some	(division [half-sized] + description indicator)	
talk (to)	<i>see</i> tell (to)	
tell (to)	(mouth + action indicator)	
think (to)	(mind + action indicator)	
truth	(mind + creation + question mark: the mind believes it understands the nature of things, but it may be in error)	
try (to)	(forward + difficult + action indicator: to move forward with difficulty)	
understand (to)	(combination of know <i>and</i> into + action indicator: to enter into one's store of knowledge)	
usual	(most + time + description indicator: on most occasions)	
wait (to)	(to stop + limited time + action indicator)	
what also how, that, when, where, which, who, whom	(double commas or ditto marks: this symbol, called the relativizer, is equivalent to a relative pronoun or conjunction used to introduce a relative clause)	
when	(relativizer + time)	
where	(combination of relativizer <i>and</i> place)	
worth	(evaluation + description indicator)	
wrong	(conscience + negative + action indicator)	

Glossary of Combined Symbols and Symbols not in Standard Vocabulary

The following symbols are normally enclosed within combine indicators [☺] to show that they are not part of the Standard Blissymbol Vocabulary. Combine indicators were omitted within Blissymbol translations or summaries for esthetic reasons and to save space.

abused person	(person + to abuse + passive indicator: person abused <i>by</i> another person)	[☺] ⊥ 𐀀! [☺]
abuser	(person + to abuse: person who abuses another person)	[☺] ⊥ 𐀀! [☺]
accuse (to)	(to speak + against + intensity + action indicator)	[☺] ˆ ○ <<! [☺]
(the) accused [person]	(person + to accuse + passive indicator: person accused <i>by</i> another person)	[☺] ⊥ ˆ ○ <<! [☺]
arrest (to)	(to seize + legal [contraction] + action indicator)	[☺] ˆ ↓! 𐀀 [☺]
attorney	<i>see</i> lawyer	
authorities	(person + to decide + plural indicator)	[☺] × ⊥ 𐀀 [☺]
bail	(money + for [in exchange for] + jail [contraction])	[☺] 8 𐀀 𐀀 [☺]
Bible	(book + God)	[☺] 𐀀 𐀀 [☺]
charge (to)	(to order + legal [contraction] + action indicator)	[☺] ˆ ! ○ 𐀀 [☺]
clerk [legal]	(helper + legal [contraction])	[☺] ⊥ 𐀀 𐀀 [☺]
coordinator	(person + to cause + to work + together)	[☺] ⊥ 𐀀 𐀀 + [☺]
courage	(to lead + opposition: to lead in the face of opposition)	[☺] 𐀀 𐀀 𐀀 [☺]

court	(public room + law)	∞  ∞
courtroom	<i>see court</i>	
Court Reporter	(person + to write + court)	∞  ∞
Crown Attorney	(lawyer + government [contraction])	∞  ∞
defend (to)	(to protect + against + action indicator)	∞  ∞
Defense Lawyer	(lawyer + to defend: lawyer representing the accused)	∞  ∞
effort	(action + intensity)	∞  ∞
enough	(equal + need + description indicator: equal to need) Symbol Synonym	∞  ∞
evidence	(group of + fact + legal [contraction])	∞  ∞
fine	(money + after + guilty: money penalty to be paid by the accused after he or she is found guilty)	∞  ∞
heal (to)	(to become + healthy + action indicator)	∞  ∞
hire (to)	(to give + work + action indicator)	∞  ∞
Judge	(person + to judge)	∞  ∞
judge (to)	(judgment + action indicator)	∞  ∞
judgment	(to think + to weigh)	∞  ∞
jury	(group of + peer + legal [contraction])	∞  ∞

law	(judgment + book: legal judgments recorded in books)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \Delta \\ \square \end{array} \infty$
lawyer	(person + law)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \perp \\ \Delta \end{array} \square \infty$
legal	(law + description indicator) In compound or combined symbols, the symbol is often contracted to:	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \vee \\ \Delta \end{array} \square \infty$
Legal Aid	(aid + legal [contraction])	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \perp \\ \Delta \end{array} \infty$
oath	(promise + legal [contraction])	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \circ \wedge (\\ \Delta \end{array} \infty$
order (to)	(command [imperative] + to speak + action indicator)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ ! \circ \end{array} \infty$
peer	(person + equal)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \perp \\ = \end{array} \infty$
(the) police	(group of + police officer: the police as a group in the community)	$\infty \times \perp \wedge \infty$
Preliminary Hearing	(before + trial)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \cdot \rightarrow \star \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \gg \Delta \infty$
Pre-Sentence	(before + sentence)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \cdot ! \circ \cdot \\ \Delta - ! \end{array} \infty$
Probation Officer	(person + to observe + limited time + legal [contraction])	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \perp \\ \odot \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \Delta \end{array} \infty$
relationships	(person + back and forth + person + plural indicator)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \perp \\ \rightleftarrows \end{array} \perp \infty$
responsible	(conscience + other + description indicator: having a conscience in regard to one's dealings with others)	$\infty \begin{array}{c} \vee \\ \uparrow \\ 2 \end{array} \infty$
right	(possession + in relation to + law)	$\infty \pm > \Delta \square \infty$

screen	(similar + wall)	⌘ I I = □ < ⌘
seize (to)	(to get + intensity + action indicator)	⌘ ^ ↓ ! ⌘
sentence	(order + after + guilty: penalty ordered after the accused is found guilty)	⌘ ! ○ · △ - ! ⌘
sign (to)	(to write + name + action indicator)	⌘ ^ / ✕ ⌘
statement	(report + legal [contraction])	⌘ □ ○ △ ⌘
testify (to)	(to speak + court + action indicator: to speak in court)	⌘ ^ ○ _ □ △ □ ⌘
there	<i>see</i> it: used in the expressions “there is” or “there are”	⌘ ⌘ I
trial	(gathering + for [the purpose of] + to judge)	⌘ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↕ » △ ⌘
victim	(person + pain/suffering)	⌘ ⊥ ♥ ^ ⌘
why	(what + cause [half-sized])	⌘ , , ▷ ⌘
witness	(person + to observe + legal [contraction])	⌘ ⊥ ⊙ △ ⌘

The authors, experienced sex educators, have identified fifteen topics to be addressed within a series of short books. The books are intended to enhance the reader's knowledge, self-awareness and self esteem. Each book addresses the physical, social and emotional aspects of sexuality. They encourage the reader to decide, based on their own attitudes and values related to sexuality and assert them when they want to do so.

The books are not intended to exhaustive on each topic. They serve to give the user an overview of the issues related to each subject. The reader is encouraged to find someone who can help them learn additional information.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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SEXUALITY

Educational Materials Incorporating Blissymbolics

By:
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and
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Illustrated by:
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Translated by:
Claudia Wood

Expected Completion Date
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Who Can Benefit

- Age appropriate materials for young adults and older people.
- Multi-modal format suitable for augmentative communicators.
- Also suitable for non-disabled, cognitively delayed, learning disabled, blind, illiterate adults as well as those for whom English is a second language.
- May be used for independent, private use and to support group instruction.
- Can be used in integrated educational settings.

Format Features

- 8 1/2 x 11 inch format suitable for standard 3 ring binder.
- (Optional) electronic format available for the Macintosh computer. (Hardware/Software requirements for electronic version only: Macintosh computer with at least one megabyte of ROM, Microsoft Word and The BCI program ACCESS-BLISS).
- (Optional) accompanying audio tapes (in English) for independent listening in privacy.

TOPICS

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

WOMAN'S BODY

MAN'S BODY

FEMALE MASTURBATION

MALE MASTURBATION

HOMOSEXUALITY

HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE

SEXUALITY & AGING

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

BIRTH CONTROL

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

AIDS

SEXUALITY & PHYSICAL DISABILITY

SEXUAL ABUSE

SEXUAL SELF-ADVOCACY

FEATURES

- Limited amount of clearly written English text per page
- Concrete language used throughout to explain concepts
- Main ideas on each page paraphrased into Blissymbols and words
- Key words highlighted.
- Clear illustrations on each page support the text
- Blissymbol labels on pictures where appropriate
- Blissymbol glossary in each book explains pertinent Blissymbols relating to that topic

ABOUT THE ILLUSTRATOR

James Whittingham is a retired Engineer who brings his lifelong love of sketching to this project. He and his wife Anne have contributed to the editing of these books and to their overall production.

